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BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 17.

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THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[*Continued.*]

The other entertainers of the Mormons at this time, the Omahas, or Mahaws, are one of the minor tribes of the Grand Prairie. Their Great Father, the United States, has found it inconvenient to protect so remote a dependency against the overpowering league of the Dahcotahs or Sioux, and has judged it dangerous at the same time to allow them to protect themselves by entering into a confederation with others. Under the pressure of this paternal embarrassment and restraint, it has therefore happened most naturally, that this tribe, once a powerful and valued ally of ours, has been reduced to a band of little more than a hundred families; and these, a few years more, will entirely extinguish. When I was among them, they were so ill-fed, that their protruding high cheek bones gave them the air of a tribe of consumptives. The buffalo had left them, and no good ranges lay within several hundred miles reach. Hardly any other game found cover on their land. What little there was, they were short of amunition to kill. Their annuity from the United States was trifling. They made next to nothing at thieving. They had planted some corn in their awkward Indian fashion, but through fear of ambush dared not venture out to harvest it. A chief resource for them, the winter previous, had been the spoliation of their neighbors, the Prairie Field Mice.

These interesting little people, more industrious and thrifty than the Mahaws, garner up in the neat little cellars of their underground homes, the small seeds or beans of the wood pea vine, which are black and hard, but quite nutritious. Gathering them one by one, a single Mouse will thus collect as much as half a pint, which before the cold weather sets in, he piles away in a dry and frost proof excavation, cleverly thatched and covered in. The Omaha animal, who, like enough, may have idled during all the season the Mouse was amassing his toilsome treasure, finds this subterranean granary to give out a certain peculiar cavernous vibration when briskly tapped upon above the ground. He wanders about, therefore, striking with a wand in hopeful spots: and as soon as he hears the hollow sound he knows, unearths the little retired capitalist along with his winter's hope. Mouse wakes up from his nap to starve, and Mahaw swallows several relishing mouthfuls.

But the Mouse has his avenger in the powerful Sioux, who wages against his wretched red brother an almost bootless, but exterminating warfare. He robs him of his poor human peltry. One of my friends was offered for sale a Sioux scalp of Omaha, "with grey hair nearly as long as a white horse's tail."

The pauper Omahas were ready to solicit as a favor the residence of white protectors among them. The Mormons harvested and stored away for them their crops of maize; with all their own poverty, they spared them food enough besides, from time to time, to save them from absolutely starving; and their entrenched camp to the north of the Omaha villages, served as a sort of breakwater between them and the destroying rush of the Sioux.

This was the Head Quarters of the Mormon Camps of Israel. The miles of rich prairie enclosed and sowed with the grain they could contrive to spare, and the houses, stacks, and cattle shelters, had the seeming of an entire county, with its people and improvements transplanted there unbroken. On a pretty plateau overlooking the river, they built more than seven hundred houses in a single town, neatly laid out with highways and byways, and fortified with breast-work, stockade and block houses. It had too its place of worship, "Tabernacle of the Congregation," and various large workshops, and mills and factories provided with water power.

They had no camp or settlement of equal size in the Pottawatamie country. There was less to apprehend here from Indian invasion; and the people scattered themselves therefore along the rivers and streams, and in the timber groves, wherever they found inviting localities for farming operations. In this way many of them acquired what have since proved to be valuable pre-emption rights.

Upon the Pottawatamie lands, scattered through the border regions of Missouri and Iowa, in the Sauk and Fox country, a few among the Ioways, among the Poncahs in a great company upon the banks of the L'Eau qui Coule, or Running Water River, and at the Omaha winter quarters;—the Mormons sustained themselves through the heavy winter of 1846-1847. It was the severest of their trials. And if I aimed at rhetorical effect, I would be bound to offer you a minute narrative of its progress, as a sort of climax to my history. But I have, I think, given you enough of the Mormons' sorrows. We are all of us content to sympathise with a certain extent of suffering; but very few can bear the recurring yet scarcely varied narrative of another's distress without something of impatience. The world is full of griefs, and we cannot afford to expend too large a share of our charity, or even our commiseration in a single quarter.

This winter was the turning point of the Mormon fortunes. Those who lived through it were spared to witness the gradual return of better times. And they now liken it to the passing of a dreary night, since which they have watched the coming of a steadily brightening day.

Before the grass growth of 1847, a body of one hundred and forty-three picked men, with seventy wagons, drawn by their best horses, left the Omaha quarters, under the command of the members of the High Council who had wintered there. They carried with them little but seed and farming implements, their aim being to plant spring crops at their ultimate destination. They relied on their rifles to give them food, but rarely left their road in search of game. They made long daily marches, and moved with as much rapidity as possible.

Against the season when ordinary emigration passes the Missouri, they were already through the South Pass; and a couple of short day's travel beyond it, entered upon the more arduous portion of their journey. It lay in earnest through the Rocky Mountains. They turned Fremont's Peak, Long's Peak, the Twins, and other King summits, but had to force their way over other mountains of the rugged Utah Range, sometimes following the stony bed of torrents, the head waters of some of the mightiest rivers of our continent, and sometimes literally cutting their road through heavy and ragged timber. They arrived at the grand basin of the Great Salt Lake, much exhausted, but without losing a man, and in time to plant for a partial autumn harvest.

Another party started after these pioneers, from the Omaha winter quarters, in the summer. They had 566 wagons, and carried large quantities of grain, which they were able to put into the ground before it froze.

The same season also these were joined by a part of the Battalion and other members of the Church, who came eastward from California and the Sandwich Islands. Together, they fortified themselves strongly with sunbrick wall and blockhouses, and living safely through the winter, were able to tend crops that yielded ample provision for the ensuing year.

In 1848, nearly all the remaining members of the Church left the Missouri country in a succession of powerful bands, invigorated and enriched by their abundant harvests there; and that year saw fully established their Commonwealth of the New Covenant, the future State of DESERET.

I may not undertake to describe to you in a single lecture the Geography of Deseret, and its Great Basin. Were I to consider the face of the country, its military position; or its climate and its natural productions, each head, I am confident, would claim more time than you have now to spare me. For Deseret is emphatically a New Country; new in its own characteristic features, newer still in its bringing together within its limits the most inconsistent peculiarities of other countries. I cannot aptly compare it to any. Descend from the mountains, where you have the scenery and climate of Switzerland, to seek the sky of your choice among the many climates of Italy, and you may find, welling out of the same hills, the Freezing Springs of Mexico and the Hot Springs of Iceland, both together coursing their way to the Salt Sea of Palestine in the plain below. The pages of Malte Brun provide me with a less truthful parallel to it than those which describe the happy Valley of Rasselas or the Continent of Balnibarbi.

Let me then press on with my history, during the few minutes that remain for me.

Only two events have occurred to menace seriously the establishment at Deseret: the first threatened to destroy its crops, the other to break it up altogether.

The shores of the Salt Lake are infested by a sort of insect pest, which claims a vile resemblance to the locust of the Syrian Dead Sea. Wingless, dumpy, black, swollen-headed, with bulging eyes in cases like goggles, mounted upon legs of steel wire and clock-spring, and with a general personal appearance that justified the Mormons in comparing him to a cross of the spider on the buffalo, the Deseret cricket comes down from the mountains at a certain season of the year, in voracious and desolating myriads. It was just at this season, that the first crops of the new settlers were in the full glory of their youthful green. The assailants could not be repulsed. The Mormons, after their fashion, prayed and fought, and fought and prayed, but to no purpose. The "Black Philistines" mowed their way even with the ground, leaving it as if touched with an acid or burnt by fire.

But an unlooked for ally came to the rescue. Vast armies of bright birds, before strangers to the valley, hastened across the lake from some unknown quarter, and gorged themselves upon the well fatted enemy. They were snow white, with little heads and clear dark eyes, and little feet, and long wings, that arched in flight "like an angel's." At first the Mormons thought they were new enemies to plague them; but when they found them hostile only to the locusts, they were careful not to molest them in their friendly office, and to this end declared a heavy fine against all who should kill or annoy them with firearms. The gulls soon grew to be tame as the poultry, and the delighted little children learned to call them their pigeons. They disappeared every evening beyond the lake; but, returning with sunrise, continued their welcome visitings till the crickets were all exterminated.

This curious incident recurred the following year, with this variation, that in 1849, the gulls came earlier and saved the wheat crops from all harm whatever.

A severer trial than the visit of the cricket-locusts threatened Deseret in the discovery of the gold of California. It was due to a party of the Mormon battalion recruited on the Missouri, who on their way home, found employment at New Helvetia. They were digging a mill race there, and threw up the gold dust with their shovels. You all know the crazy fever that broke out as soon as this was announced. It infected every one through California. Where the gold was discovered, at Sutter's and around, the standing grain was left uncut; whites, Indians, and mustees, all set them to gathering gold, every other labor forsaken, as if the first comers could rob the casket of all that it contained. The disbanded soldiers came to the valley; they showed their poor companions pieces of the yellow treasure they had gained; and the cry was raised: "To California—To the Gold of Ophir, our brethren have discovered! To California!"

Some of you have perhaps come across the half ironic instruction of the heads of the Church, to the faithful outside the Valley:

"The true use of gold is for paving streets, covering houses, and making culinary dishes; and, when the Saints shall have preached the Gospe', raised grain, and built up cities enough, the Lord will open up the way for a supply of gold to the perfect satisfaction of His People. Until then, let them not be over anxious, for the treasures of the earth are in the Lord's storehouse, and he will open the doors thereof when and where he pleases."—II. *Gen. Epistle* 14.

The enlightened virtue of their rulers saved the people and the fortunes of Deseret. A few only went away—and they were asked in kindness never to return The rest remained to be healthy and happy, to "raise grain and build up cities."

The history of the Mormons has ever since been the unbroken record of the most wonderful prosperity. It has looked, as though the elements of fortune, obedient to a law of natural re-action, were struggling to compensate to them their undue share of suffering. They may be pardoned for deeming it miraculous. But, in truth, the economist accounts for it all, who explains to us the speedy recuperation of cities, laid in ruin by flood, fire and earthquake. During its years of trial, Mormon labor has subsisted on insufficient capital, and under many trials—but it *has* subsisted, and survives them now, as intelligent and powerful as ever it was at Nauvoo; with this difference, that it has in the meantime been educated to habits of unmatched thrift, energy and endurance, and has been transplanted to a situation where it is in every respect more productive. Moreover, during all the period of their journey, while some have gained by practice in handicraft, and the experience of repeated essays at their various halting-places, the minds of all have been busy framing designs and planning the improvements they have since found opportunity to execute.

The territory of the Mormons is unequalled as a stock-raising country. The finest pastures of Lombardy are not more estimable than those on the east side of the Utah Lake and Jordan River. We find here that cereal anomaly, the Bunch grass. In May, when the other grasses push, this fine plant dries upon its stalk, and becomes a light yellow straw, full of flavor and nourishment It continues thus, through what are the dry months of the climate, till January, and then starts with a vigorous growth, like that of our own winter wheat in April, which keeps on till the return of another May. Whether as straw or grass, the cattle fatten on it the year round. The numerous little dells and sheltered spots that are found in the mountains, are excellent sheep-walks; it is said that the wool which is grown upon them is of an unusually fine pile and soft texture. Hogs fatten on a succulent bulb or tuber, called the Seacoe, or Seegose Root, which I hope will soon be naturalized with us. It is highly esteemed as a table vegetable by Mormons and Indians, and I remark that they are cultivating it with interest at the French Garden of Plants. The emigrant poultry have taken the best of care of each other, only needing liberty to provide themselves with every other blessing.

The Mormons have also been singularly happy in their Indian relations. They have not made the common mistake of supposing savages insensible to courtesy of demeanor; but, being taught by their religion to regard them all as decayed brethren, have always treated the silly wicked souls with kindhearted civility. Though their outlay for tobacco, wampum and vermillion has been of the very smallest, yet they have never failed to purchase what goodwill they have wanted.

Hence, it happens, that in their Land of Promise, they are on the best of terms with all the Canaanites and Hittites, and Hivites, and Amorites, and Gergashites, and Perizzites, and Jebusites, within its borders; while they "maintain their cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind," who, in their case, include a sort of latest remnant of the primæval primates, called the Root Diggers. The Diggers, who in stature, strength and general personal appearance, may be likened to a society of old negro women, are only to be dreaded for their exceeding ugliness. The tribes that rob and murder in war, and otherwise live more like white men, are however numerous all around them.

Fortunately, upon their marauding expeditions, and in matters that affect their freebooting relations generally, they all obey the great war chief of the tribe called the Utahs, in the heart of whose proper territory the Mormon settlements are comprehended.

If accounts are true, the Utahs are brave fellows. They differ obviously from the deceased nations, to whose estates we have taken it upon ourselves to administer. They ride strong, well-limbed Spanish horses, not ponies; bear well cut rifles, not shot-guns, across their saddle-bows, and are not without some idea of military discipline. They carry their forays far into the Mexican States, laying the inhabitants under contribution, and taking captive persons of condition, whom they hold to ransom. They are, as yet at least, little given to drink; some of them manifest considerable desire to acquire useful knowledge; and they are attached to their own infidel notions of religion, making long journeys to the ancient cities of the Colorado, to worship among the ruined temples there. The Soldan of these red Paynims, too, their great war chief, is not without his knightly graces. According to some of the Mormons, he is the paragon of Indians. His name, translated to diminish its excellence as an exercise in Prosody, is Walker. He is a fine figure of a man, in the prime of life. He excels in various manly exercises, in a crack shot, a rough ride, and a great judge of horse flesh.

He is besides very clever, in our sense of the word. He is a peculiarly eloquent master of the graceful alphabet of pantomime, which stranger tribes employ to communicate with one another. He has picked up some English, and is familiar with Spanish and several Indian tongues. He rather affects the fine gentleman. When it is his pleasure to extend his riding excursions into Mexico, to inflict or threaten outrage, or to receive the instalments of his black mail salary, he will take offence if the poor people there fail to kill their fattest beeves, and adopt other measures to show him obsequious and distinguished attention. He has more than one black-eyed mistress there, according to his own account, to whom he makes love in her own language. His dress is a full suit of the richest broadcloth, generally brown, cut in European fashion, with a shining beaver hat, and fine cambric shirt. To these, he adds his own gaudy Indian trimmings, and in this way contrives, they say, to look superbly, when he rides at the head of his troop, whose richly caparisoned horses, with their embroidered saddles and harness, shine and tinkle as they prance under their weight of gay metal ornaments.

With all his wild cat fierceness, Walker is perfectly velvet-pawed to the Mormons. There is a queer story about his being influenced in their favor, by a dream. It is the fact, that from the first, he has received the Mormon exiles into his kingdom, with a generosity, that in its limited sphere, transcends that of the Grand Monarch to the English Jacobites. He rejoices to give them the information they want about the character of the country under his rule, advises with them as to the advantages of particular localities, and wherever they choose to make their settlements, guarantees them personal safety and immunity from depredation.

To be Continued.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb,
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms,
To-day, he's clad in gaudy rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives on hope as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

The Passions.

The passions are at once tempters and chastisers. As tempters, they come with garlands of flowers, on brows of youth; as chastisers, they appear with wreaths of snakes on the forehead of deformity. They are angels of light in their delusion; they are fiends of torment in their inflictions; they mislead only to recriminate, they flatter that they may deride; they show us a false glory but to mock us; they raise us in the cloud-capped pinnacle, to dash us fiercely to the stony ground. Like the daughters of Lear, they first beguile their victim of his sovereignty and power; and when their dupe is enfeebled and dependent, robbed of every friendly support, of every pleasant companion, a beggar in consolation and hope, they cast him out upon the desert to the darkness of the night, and the fury of the tempest.—[Giles.

From Denmark.

We received a letter from Elder Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve Apostles of the last days, and a faithful laborer in the Kingdom of God, and cause of righteousness, dated Copenhagen, July 7th. Believing that a few extracts might be interesting to our readers, we copy the following:

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, July 4, 1850.

"This being the day or anniversary of a *Nation's birth*, the nations too which has given birth to the Prophet and Saints of the last days, (myself included) and in which the kingdom of God was nourished in its infancy; a variety of reflections and meditations press upon my mind in this far off land. In the midst of which I seat myself at my writing desk to endeavor to communicate some of my feelings and reflections to my kind and affectionate friends in that "land of Promise."

I have often of late had occasion to remark that an American born and raised in the United States knew not the worth of his native land, until he traveled abroad, and with the experience I have had. I have never been able so fully to realize, the extent of the blessings of heaven that have been showered upon that land, as I have since I arrived in Europe. Well might the people of the United States celebrate the day in which their fathers were made free. If they had continued in that freedom and walked in the footsteps of their fathers, and feared the God of the land, who blessed them and lifted them up above all other lands. But they have despised the precepts of their fathers, and trampled under their feet the God who delivered them; yea they have waxed strong in iniquity and abominations of every kind. The land has become defiled under the inhabitants thereof. It has drunk at their hands the blood of her noblest Son's—Prophets and Saints—the martyrs of Jesus!! They have driven and cast out their own children, even like a mother dashing her infant from her bosom. They wandered in the wilderness—they cried unto God in the desert; the Lord heard their cry—he sent his angels before them. Yea the Most High put forth his hand and lifted them up. He led them to a goodly land—he gave unto them corn, and with the fruits of the earth did he satisfy them. He sent unto them the young of the flock and of the herd—yea and with butter and milk did he satiate their souls—then they rejoiced before him and gave thanks unto their deliverer. They brought unto him the fruits of their ground—the calf and the kid and whatsover the Lord had given them, and they went up to the place of the temple of the Lord, there to praise his Holy name, and keep a "feast of tabernacles," yea with music and with banners, did the young men and maidens and old men tegether celebrate the day in which the Lord did give them rest—even the 24th of July! Glorious day! may it never be forgotten! In each succeeding year, may its approach be thrice welcome to Zion's Sons and daughters. May its annual return bring increased strength, glory and deliverance unto her children; until her banners float on every breeze, and proudly wave o'er every hill; and righteousness and peace be the heritage of every soul of man.

July 7th—I again sit down to writ a little more. It is Sunday evening, 9 o'clock, P. M., I am sitting alone by my bedroom window which overlooks a beautiful garden of trees and flowers, and by this window I have sometimes been able to read and write as late as 10½, and sometimes eleven o'clock by the daylight, and again the day dawns between one and two o'clock in the morning. During the shortest days in winter they have daylight some six or seven hours. Copenhagen is in latitude about 56 deg. 36 min., and long, 120 East of Greenwich; about 125 deg. east and 15 deg. north of Salt Lake City. Difference in time about eight hours and 15 minutes so that I am getting up mornings about the time you are going to bed.

This summer has thus far been quite cool. It is not unusual to see men walking the streets with overcoats. Indeed, Br. Dykes and myself sometimes wear our overcoats in the house, and then shiver with cold, while Br. Hanson laughs at us. But you must not judge the winter's here by the Summers. For the difference is not so great here as in Deseret. Although perhaps more snow, yet as near as I can learn the winters are as mild as in Massachusetts or New York. Unlike Sweeden and Norway—Denmark (embracing Jutland Peninsular and Islands of the Categat and Baltic,) is all low flat land; and besides being nearly all surrounded with water, is interspersed with numerous lakes; all of which contribute to equalize the climate, and present a contrast to the mountainous regions of Norway and Sweden. Copenhagen, (situate on the island of Zealand,) is by far the greatest town, and seems to be the soul of the Kingdom. It numbers somewhere about 140,000 inhabitants. It is well fortified, and is withal a beautiful place,—speak after the manner of the world—but to me nothing is beautiful but the home of the Saints.

After my last letter was written from England, (May 9th,) I visited Edinburgh and Glascow Conferences in Scotland, and on my way preached in the old "*cock-pit*," in Preston, where Br. Hyde and Kimball, first began the work in Britain, in 1837. I returned from Scotland and went to London where I attended conference and spent about ten days very agreeably. Br. Taylor, L. Snow, F. D. Richards and several other American elders were there, and from thence we all separated on the 6th of June for our several places of destination on the continent. Truly the work of the Lord is glorious in the British isles, and the spirit and power of God is greatly manifested upon all his Saints.

Br. G. P. Dykes and John Forsgreen accompanied me here from Hull. Br. Hanson, had preceded us, but his father, who is a son of "Belial," would neither receive him nor permit his step mother to see him. Neither will he yet, only as she steels away from home. He had stopped with a distant relative who received him kindly.

Br. Forsgreen tarried with us a few days, and then sailed per steamer from here to Geffle on the Sweedish shore of the Baltic, which is some five or six hundred miles from here. We have just received a letter from him, informing us of his arrival, and that he was well received by a brother and sister, who believed his testimony. But his father being at sea, he had not seen him.

When we landed in Copenhagen, Br. Dykes could read Danish a little, but could not speak it. I could not speak a sentence, neither did I know even the Danish Alphabet. I had searched in the Atlantic cities for a Danish, English grammer or other elementary works adopted to English learners, but found none short of London, and after I obtained them there, I had no time to study till I landed here.

Br. Peter Hanson had so forgotten his native tongue that he could scarcely make himself understood when he first landed, and even now he is sometimes at a loss for words to convey his ideas.

Br. Dykes can now speak so as to make himself tolerably well understood, and in family visits and fireside conversation can teach considerable. I am beginning to read and translate a little Danish, and talk a very little.

We at first put up at a public house, which was anything but a desirable place; but the Lord directed our footsteps to a good family, where we hired our board and a pleasant room where we could study and receive visitors, which we dedicated unto God for a holy place unto us; and we pray unto him continually to direct every move we make. And the Lord does truly open up our way and hear our prayers in all things. We keep Br. Peter with us to interpret, and we occasionally find people that can talk a little English.

My prayer has been continually that the Lord would raise up laborers in this land who will be able to understand my counsel and instructions in English and be full of the Holy Ghost to teach in their own tongue; for I have seen that it would be a work of years to acquire by study the variety of forms of expressions so as to be fluent in public speaking, or write with elegance in the Danish language. It is much of it guttural; and the arrangement of sentences and the forms of expression are entirely reversed from ours. In short it seems to be chewed all up and swallowed, and then spit out of the throat.

We have formed acquaintance with many families and have frequent calls to visit, and gentlemen to call upon us at our room, and when we find any that can read English we set them to reading the Book of Mormon and other works. There is already quite a spirit of inquiry awakened and many believe, yet they are like children that come to be fed with a teaspoon; for this has been a dark and Priestridden land for many generations.

They publish Bibles to send abroad, but, few are taught to read and believe it at home. The family with whom we live receive us as servants of God, and receive our teachings gladly, and take great pains to instruct us in their language—several wish to be baptized.

Lutherianism is but one remove from Catholicism, and ever since the days of Luther it has been as strongly guarded in the land, as Catholicism was in her day; but of late the power of the Priests and the King has been greatly broken. The march of Republican principles has *wrung* from them a Constitution which was ratified and duly proclaimed June 5th 1849, which give the people a Representative Legislature, and religious toleration only in part. The Lutherian Church is still to be the State Church, and the rights and privileges of dissenting societies yet to be defined by Legislature enactment.

As a principal means of effecting this freedom, the Lord used a man by the name of Munster, who for about eight years "ran the gauntlet" through Denmark, and was hunted by the Priests about as the Latter-day Saints have been in America. Had he been a foreigner, he would have been expelled from the country, but being a native they could not get rid of him—they could not bribe him to leave, he was continually harrassed by lawsuits—six times imprisoned—three years in all—but as soon as one time expired he would commence preaching again, and thus was a continual thorn in their flesh—until many of the common people and of the Police took his part, and he is now measurably delivered from the Priestly intolerance. He has a large hall in which he preaches here, and from about two to three hundred members besides some country branches. He baptizes and lays on hands; but the baptists of England and Hamburgh have disowned him because he preached the Prophecies and believed too much of the Bible to suit them.

The next day after we got settled here, (being Sunday) I sought his acquaintance and found him to be a good man; whom the Lord had enlightened enough to prepare his heart for the truth, he reads English and speaks it a little—he is a man of general intelligence, yet humble and much beloved by his followers. But few of them can understand any English. We are continually instructing him, and he is dealing it out to his people. I visited with him one of his country branches one Sunday, and he explained to them our mission to their land, and gave them a history of the rise of the Church and of the Book of Mormon, and of our doctrine and persecution, &c., in short; and they heard with delight, and flocked around me to welcome me, as if I had been an angel from heaven. I trust that he and many of his followers will soon be with us. He is

anxious when he moves to carry as many as possible of his people with him.

Street preaching is not lawful here, and we could not talk well enough to justify hiring Halls and we have therefore as yet thought it wisdom to operate privately in small circles. The State Priests are already beginning to warn their folks against us.

Yours in the New and
Everlasting Covenant.
ERASTUS SNOW.

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JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

FOR CONGRESS
To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the stealing of the Poll Books of this County.
DANIEL F. MILLER,

Published by Authority.
PROCLAMATION.

Executive Department, Iowa.

WHEREAS, notice has been received from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a vacancy exists in the office of Representative from the First Congressional District of the State of Iowa. Now therefore,

I, ANSEL BRIGGS, Governor of the State aforesaid, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do order that a special election be held in said first Congressional District, **On Tuesday the 24th day of September next**, for the purpose of filling said vacancy. And the Judges of Elections, in each and every Township in said District, are hereby directed to open a poll for the reception of votes, to fill said vacancy: said Special Election to be held, and return thereof made according to the law regulating General Elections.

{ SEAL. } IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 23d day of August, A. D., 1850.

ANSEL BRIGGS.
JOSIAH H. BONNY, Secretary of State.

To the Voters of Pottawatamie.

It will be seen that the Governor has issued a Proclamation and that the Election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress, comes off on Tuesday next, the *24th day of September*. They have given us hardly time in this remote county to prepare for the contest. Every person is familiar with the low handed act which was the cause of this vacancy, if not, we would here state that the Poll Books of this County were stolen from the Clerk's office in Monroe County by some person or persons; through this act, Thompson obtained a seat in Congress, after which they were said to be in his possession; besides keeping in his possession the stolen Poll Books, he has slandered the people of this County in an unjust manner before Congress, which we have the documents to prove; and in fact he is a man that is opposed to the interests of this people, in every form. Mr. Miller is a gentleman and a scholar, and has stood by this people in adversity and prosperity as many of the citizens of this County well know, and has defended them time after time when malicious and unjust prosecutions have been brought against them, and he will do more good for the people of Pottawatamie and Deseret than Mr. Thompson dare do. And now we say to every voter turn out, and get your neighbor to turn out and give Mr. Miller an overwhelming majority, and show to the world that you do not countenance any person who will rob you of your voice as American Freemen. Rally to the Polls! and give your vote for our particular friend Daniel F. Miller. We hope we shall not be called upon to say anything more upon the election, and we shall not without we see that your rights are to be invaded by a foreign foe.

From Claudius V. Spencer.

We received a letter from New York, written by Elder Claudius V. Spencer, son of Daniel Spencer President of the Stake at Salt Lake City, Deseret. He informs us that he, and the company of brethren associated with him on a mission to England are well, (with the exception of Elder Robert Campbell, who had not arrived there when said letter was written,) and about to embark on the New Ship "Lady Franklin," bound for Liverpool on the 14th ult. We feel warmly attached to these brethren, being intimately acquainted with most of them in days gone by, and know that they are men of sterling integrity and fortitude in the cause of truth. They have our best wishes and blessing; in connection with those who are already laboring hard in the vineyard in the British Isles.

Go ye heralds of salvation,
May the winds your canvass swell;
Leaving Zion's land behind you,
And the friends you love so well.

For the sake of truth and virtue,
You have left your kindred home;
May the God of heaven bless you,
And his will through you be done.

We learn that Capt Stansbury has closed the survey of Great Salt Lake.

It is feared says the Deseret News: that the Slate quarry lately discovered at Utah, is not as extensive as was at first anticipated.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL FROM SALT LAKE.
Dates to August 3d, 1850.

The mail arrived from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on Thursday evening, (Sept 12th,) under the supervision of Mr, John Greene. Matters and things in the Valley are prospering and progressing just as they should be, and as we expected all the time. The true spirit predominates and the people in that far off region are led to rejoice and give glory to the God of Israel, who led and guided them to their distant place of retreat and refuge, and they are not unmindful of his commandments.

Mr. Green had several mules stolen from him by the Indians just before he reached Laramie, leaving him with only one horse and a very heavy mail, and he could not procure any team at Laramie, for the troops stationed at that place are making preparations to leave shortly for the States, and his horse being worn down when he got to Fort Kearney, he was obliged to hire himself and the mail brought through to the Missouri river at a heavy expense. He did not come on the regular road and therefore did not meet President Hyde, or any of the companies, with the exception of Bishop Hunter's company, which he met at Laramie, getting along very well. He was accompanied through by Mr. Hollyday, of Weston, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Salt Lake City, also two servants in the service af Mr. H. Most of the letters and papers were from emigrants.

Our readers will observe by the following letter to Elder Hyde, what is lacking, help! help! is their continual cry, and our response is willing! willing! just as soon as wisdom and means opens the way. The public works are lanquishing for lack of the requisite assistance, and strength. They want men, faithful, energetic men, who are not afraid to live and work, and bear a hand in the rolling forth, and building up of the kingdom of God, and establishing righteousness on the earth.

Hear what they say!

Great Salt Lake City, Deseret,
July 28, 1850.

DEAR BRO. ORSON HYDE,—

As the mail is expected to start to-morrow, although much crowded with business, we take this opportunity of answering your communication to us, by Thomas Williams, who arrived here in safety, June 7th; and, although our city has been crowded with swarms of hungry emigrants since the 20th of May, we had received no direct intelligence, or even a paper from the States, until the mail arrived.

The emigration poured in here in such numbers that they raised provisions to a very high price. Flour sold for one dollar per pound, which was sufficient to induce some of our speculators to sell their last morsel, and go without. Harvest commenced with the 4th of July and has continued until the present. Some of the earliest pieces of wheat were injured by a frost which occurred when it was in the blow. Since harvest flour has been selling for twenty-five dollars per hundred. The amount of grain sowed last fall and spring was immense. The great majority of the fall grain has produced an excellent crop, and the spring crop looks remarkably well. In consequence of the great amount of snow on the mountains, many of our rivers overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage to crops &c. The Jordan was several feet higher than it has been known before, and destroyed a great portion of the crops below the bridge. The crops in Weber, Utah, and Toule counties are reported to be excellent. Brother Morley who has lately visited us from San Pete, gives us flattering accounts of the prospects for an abundant harvest. Our celebration of the 24th was well attended and very interesting, the minutes of which you will find in the Deseret News. It is a general time of health with the saints, and peace and plenty of hard work, as every one has been so busy that they can hardly get time to eat or sleep. You speak about hurry and bustle at Kanesville; but if you were here, to see, feel, and realize the burdens, labors and responsibilities, which are daily, hourly, momentarily, rolling, piling, tumbling, and thundering upon us, you would at least conclude that there was no danger of our getting the gout from idleness, or too much jollity. * * *

We are in the hands of our heavenly father, the God of Abraham, and Joseph who guided us to this land; who fed the poor saints on the plain: with quails; who gave his people strength to labor without bread; who sent the Gulls of the deep as saviors to preserve, (by devouring the crickets); the golden wheat for bread for his people; and who has preserved his saints from the wrath of their enemies. He is our Father and our protector; we live in his light, are guided by his wisdom, protected by his shadow, and upheld by his strength. * * * *

Our public works appear to drag for want of means, and workmen; our council house is not yet enclosed. We have erected a large shop on the Temple Square for doing the blacksmithing for the public works; when completed it will put in our reach a place where we can execute all jobs necessary for the building of the Temple. We have had to make some alterations, and improvements upon the Bowery, and have been unable as yet to get our storehouse done for the public grain, provisions &c.

* * * * We meet every Saturday in company with Brothers P. P. Pratt, E. T. Benson, George A. Smith and Thomas Bullock, in a room for the purpose, and lift our hearts to the Most High in prayer, for the prosperity of Israel, in which you are always, with the saints in Pottawattamie, remembered. Our earnest desire is for your welfare, and the welfare of the people that are with you.

We remain your brethren,
In the gospel of patience,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Millenial Star.

We notice in the last No. of the Star, that 22,500 copies of said periodical is now published in England, semi-monthly, and from the receipt of monies which they receive inreturn, we have concluded that the Saints in that far off land, are alive to their duty in spreading the principles of truth both by word and letter. This is right! and what should be. Will our friends on this side of the Atlantic take the hint, and not linger behind in any good word or work,—but like men step forward subscribe for the Guardian and pay for it? We believe they will. We have no reason to complain, our subscription list is augmenting daily in number, and we trust that those who are indebted to the office will walk up, and each over, as we are rather "hard up" at present for the "needful."

Remember the Poor.

If we are not mistaken, unless adequate measures are entered into to obviate, the poor is bound to suffer this season in this section of country. Although the Savior said on one occasion: "The poor ye have always with you, but me ye have not always." This sentence ought not to carry the import that the poor ought to be neglected, neither do we believe that the spirit or intent of the words then spoken had the least shadow of conveying this impression to the hearts or minds of any one, but rather to the contrary. When Jesus said "the poor ye have always with you, but me ye have not always;" we are of the opinion that he meant what he said' and that his object was to convey the impression' to their minds that his necessities ought to be attended to first, because he was about to leave, and then remember the poor that remained among them. Well, if the poor are always with us, we ought always to remember the poor and minister to their necessities, inasmuch as we possess anything to bestow on such a charitable object, Paul says: "Though (Jesus) the prototype of our salvation was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich;" and we ask, can we claim salvation or exaltation, in the kingdom of God any other way than that plainly pointed out to us? We answer, no. And we would further say to our brethren who have the means, let the same mind be in you, which was also in Christ, and he that raised him up from the dead shall strengthen and quicken you who are ready to give, and if you happen to become poor, a sustaining hand will help, even as you have helped others, and in order that every thing may be done decently and without confusion, deal out liberally of your substance to the bishop, and especially to the Presiding Bishop of this county, Br. Lane. He, and his counsel are faithful men, and are known to be such; their past course and conduct have proved them worthy of the standing they hold among the people, and their diligence and perseverance in ministering to the sick and afflicted in our midst this eason have doubly proven them to be servants of God, and faithful ministers. Let no person think that the Bishops here, or throughout the county are going to eat up your offerings themselves; but nevertheless you who think so, consider well before you withhold from giving—lest you, and yours should be consumed in a way that you least expect it. There is safety and security guaranteed to the Saints who comply with the order of heaven, and their reward is sure, but those who feel disposed to apply their substance to get gain, or some other unwise purpose contrary to the law of God, and the counsel of their brethren—they have their reward, without enjoyment; and we are of the opinion that the enjoyment of anything far supersedes the possession. We trust that from henceforth the Bishop's hands may be kept full of such things, as will relieve the distressed, comfort the widow and the orphan, and in fact relieve all the poor in our midst, that instead of mourning, they may have cause to rejoice, instead of heaviness, gladness may fill their hearts, and in the ecstacy—they may be led to call on the Lord to bless their brethren, and secure them from danger, want and distress of every kind, then the great I am, will hear and answer. Brethren, remember that blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in a time of trouble.

Health.

Our town is remarkably healthy at present, with the exception of a few cases of Chills and Fever, and these are but few.

Cholera has entirely disappeared from our locality, and health, vigor and strength are on the ascendency—which give a different tone to all our movements. Weather cool and pleasant, with light showers of rain at intervals.

We find several communications in the Deseret News from emigrants which we shall publish as soon as convenient.

A Word to the Saints in Pottawatamie County.

We have been looking on, with a great degree of pleasure and satisfaction of late to witness the diligence exerted by our brethren and friends in procuring hay in its time and season. We consider they have about done their duty in this respect as in many other instances, for which they deserve praise; but we hear that a goodly number of our brethren are preparing to go to the Valley next spring, and care but little about sowing fall wheat this year. While we have no particular fault to find with the general course taken by the Saints, yet it is an important and imperative duty devolving upon us as a people, not only to help ourselves, but to endeavor to help others also, as far as lays in our power. The kingdom of God is not composed of one member, but many, and these co-operating as the members of a natural body for the general good produce the desired effect. But let us take a side view of the question, and only consider ourselves in the narrow, contracted sphere of a family circle and that our all, is wholly absorbed in this nutshell, and in building it up, independent of the kingdom of God and its subjects, and we shall by and by come to know that we are on the back ground, and that the kingdom is ahead of us. Take warning in time then, you who wish to continue in the kingdom, and endeavor to sow all the fall wheat you can, even if you are preparing to go to the Valley; and do not forget that sowing fall wheat is one of the most important preparations you can make, and a sure passport in connection with other matters, (if attended to) to get there.

Our reasons are plain and obvious, suppose we all adopt the plan, and put the resolution in force not to sow wheat this fall, what will become of our brethren who are bound to emigrate to this point next spring, and for the want of means cannot proceed any farther. Will you leave them here to die? We hope not, and beside the foregoing consideration, if you only study your own individual interest, you can sell your farms to better advantage in the spring with a good crop of wheat than you possibly could do otherwise.

Having said so much, let every man be at his post doing his duty in this, and in all other respects, and we faithfully promise the careful performer that he never will regret it, for we are dependent upon God, our own perseverance, diligence, &c., and the products of the earth for our subsistance and happiness.

We call the attention of our readers to J. W. Coolidge's advertisement in another column. Mr C. has lately returned from Cincinnati and St. Louis; in which places he purchased a select stock of Dry Goods—and has them now open at his store on Keg Creek in this county, for the inspection of ladies and gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage. Call and see him, if you want anything superb in his line of business, and take the cash with you, and we are certain you will be waited upon.

Mr. Babbitt has printed a circular at St. Louis in which he has undertaken to construpate our course, and also all those who stood for right, and if we had considered that the letter had been calculated for the benefit of this people we should not have said much, but he has endeavored to sow disunion in our midst, also to falsify our course: but we find by looking over the Valley news that he is censured at that place for telling the emigrants what was palpably not true, and if he will falsify in one thing he is very apt to in others. We have no good opinion of Mr. Babbitt's political veracity or his course, for his effort has been against the people of this county, from the fact that they are not willling to support men like Thompson, who, we understand, had the stolen poll books in his possession while in Washington City, and would make Mr. Miller procure an original copy of them, and who has called the people of Pottawatamie county, *indiscriminately* aliens, foreigners, and not twenty-one years of age, roving gipsies, and without an abiding place, &c.; and Mr. Babbitt would make you believe that Mr. Thompson was your friend, after making all these statements before Congress, but if this was the first statement of the kind Mr. Babbitt had tried to palm upon us, we might believe him in earnest, but his object has been and now is to break down, President Hyde and the church organization of this county. When Mr. B. came here, he wanted to know if we intended to publish Miller's letter in *phamplet form*? We replied to him that we would publish it in just such a form as suited our own convenience. He then asked us if we would publish anything for him in reply? We replied that we would if we had time. He then asked us if we would do it for money. We made the same reply as before. We are prepared to prove that we told Mr. Babbitt that he could have a chance to reply in our regular edition, over his own signature, but he never asked the privilege. We make the following extracts from his circular:

"During my late visit among you, a libelous letter over the signature of Daniel F. Miller, was published in the Frontier Guardian, Extra, and as many know, all contradiction was denied me through that organ, *until the election was over*.

All know that he arrived here on Saturday, and our publication day did not occur till the following Wednesday, just two days after the election.

"The object, in my opinion, was to support falsehood at the expense of truth. The election is over and the operators of the *Guardian* did not realize their expectations; and having failed at three successive elections, they may well begin to reflect whether their nett is not on the wrong side of the ship, for they have toiled three years and caught nothing.

But the general election is over, and the Editors of the *Guardian* and its *pets*, have labored in vain, and brought forth in trouble; and now comes the special election, between Miller and Thompson; you may ask which shall we vote for? In answer, I will say, you know my advice has been given on two former occasions, [the people of this county did not take your advice.—EDS.] not to vote for either party. My motto is, between two evils, choose neither. But if there is still a disposition to bring out the people to vote, my advice, is vote for Mr. Thompson. [Consistency, thou art a jewel, Mr. Babbitt advises you not to vote, the next sentence he advises you to vote for Thompson.—EDS.] I have proved him for three years, two of the time smarting under the lash of your vote, and I must in all justice to him, say he has ever shown himself ready to do you justice: do so by him. Again, he has been three years in Congress, is acquainted with all the members, and with parliamentary rules, and can do more good for the time he has to serve than any new member, however friendly he may be. I say then to the friends of Deseret, (or Utah as may be,) support Mr. Thompson, and I will vouch for a liberal friend to her immediate interest."

When Mr. Babbitt found that we were determin to publish Mr Miller's letter, he attempted to prevent its publication by threats of the most aggravating nature, and said that he had money for the office which he would not pay if we published the letter, and we suppose that it was Locofoco hush money to buy the press into silence, if nothing more; but he found it could not be done, and he tried every scheme that he could to traduce the press. If the money that he had in his possession was in reality for this office, we caution persons from putting money in his hands for us.

Mr. Babbitt, says: "the object in my opinion, was to support falsehood at the expense of truth." Now let us take a view of the different points in Mr. Miller's letter, and see how much of it was false, if any. Mr. M. says: in the 1st place, that Babbitt said that he "was on his way to Pottawatamie county to break down Hyde;" well every one knows that it was his endeavor while here to induce the people to believe that President Hyde, had no right to advise the people which was best for their interest, and that he (Mr. Babbitt,) was the only man that should be heard in this matter, because, we suppose, that he had received a large sum of money to secure the election, if possible, of a Democrat Congressman from this district. 2d. "As regards the people of Pottawatamie county he said he had the money to bring your people all out and make them drunk and vote against the Whig ticket."

As regards to horses, the citizens of this place well knew that he had a splendid span while here, and he also stated in a public speech that he had spent *five hundred dollars*, to prevent the people from voting the Whig ticket. As for getting the people drunk; deducting the voters of Trading Point, or as they term themselves the *Spartan Band*, and which they say numbered sixty, leaves a balance of sixteen Democratic votes, which we are willing to admit that Mr. B. obtained; whether he obtained them by whisky or otherwise, we are not prepared to say; We understand, however, that he had a cask of brandy tapped in one place, and in another that he paid the bill for all that was drank, which run freely during the whole of election day; and about the close of the day he thinking they had not been surfeited enough with liquor he began to break open the Champagne and wine bottles, and his *friends* began to crowd upon him rather heavily for the wine, he then began to pitch it into the street, by the box, a dozen bottles in each; and after so profusely using his liquor he obtained but 16 votes, making an expense of 31 dollars per vote, to him or his party; we are inclined *to* believe that it must be some portion of the Locofoco corruption fund. Mr. Miller says that he unjustly slandered the people of this county. We have only to refer you to the sentiments expressed by him in his public speeches, when here, for proof. He calls all those who voted for the Whigs at the late election, the *Guardian's pets*; we hardly know what disposal will be made of those 16 *pets*, that he obtained while here at the expense of 31 dollars each; but we believe that the 446 *pets* of the Guardian will show him that they cannot be *petted*, by his slanderous tongue. And they will rally to the polls on the 24th of September, and show that they have no fellowship with demagogues, and those who have robbed from them the most sacred of all rights, their voice through the ballot-box. We refer the readers of this to an article in another portion of our paper, concerning Mr. B., from the Deseret News.

Democracy in Pottawatamie.

Below, our readers will find the proceedings of a meeting held at Council Bluffs in reference to the democratic cause in that county, and the recent visit of Mr. A. W. Babbitt. That Mr. Babbitt has rendered valuable services to democracy in that county at the late election, there is no doubt. Being a Delegate of Deseret to Congress, he has had ample opportunity by his residence in Washington to know the feelings and disposition of parties there, in reference to the Mormons generally, and of the admission of their State. It cannot be denied but that Gen. Taylor's policy is opposed to the wishes and wants of the people of Deseret. That the great body of the Mormons are democrats in feeling and principle is a well known fact, and we hope and believe that they begin to discover that the late friendship of the whig party in this State, is a mere *ruse* to get their votes.

The foregoing we clip from the Iowa Star of the 15th ult., and as regards democracy in Pottawatamie County, we have to say the Poll Books will tell the story. Respecting A. W. Babbitt's mission to this place, we have but little to say about it as he is amenable for his course and conduct in this affair, as well as in other matters, to his constituents in Deseret. And we as individuals, and as free-born American citizens have to look to our own interests, and policy independent of Mr. Babbitt or any body else; we claim this privilege as being one of our inalienable rights, and we acted upon it as such. As regards General Taylor's administration or policy, being derogatory to our interest as a people, it is our unqualified opinion that he acted the hero, and the part of a noble statesman, under the many embarrassing circumstances and grievious troubles that he had to pass through; and were we to speak our mind freely upon the subject, we would ask! who could have done better? Methinks I hear the response from every true hearted American, none! He was the people's choice; they elevated him to the chief magistracy of the nation, and we respect the voice of the people and the choice made by them, and we think it a base and cowardly act, for any man to endeavor to depreciate the honor and character of a man after he is dead; who stood so high in the estimation of the American people as General Taylor; his illustrious deeds on the battle field showed his attachment to his country, and the integrity with which he adhered to the obligations imposed, and the power confered upon him by the Constitution, endeared him to every American heart, and since his elevation to the chief magistracy we have viewed his course as being one continued chain of wisdom and firmness through all his measures. In order if possible to effect a reconciliation between the North and South, and make them one, under our glorious Constitution. We believe his last and dying testimony, "that he had always done his duty."

Precincts.

Rally to the Polls. The Polls will be open at Kanesville, Rocky-Ford, Keg Creek and Indian Town. Our friends are requested to arouse the people throughout the County, as the time is but short before election. Tickets can be had at this office.

Notice.

In our last, we made a special call upon the branches of the Church in this County; to furnish us with the names of those persons appointed to act as agents for the Guardian in each Branch, but up to date, we have only received two. We would feel greatly obliged, if the remainder could be forwarded to us before our next issue, so that we can publish the whole, and have the matter settled.

Professor Webster was hung on Friday the 30th ult., at Boston in the jail yard, about thirty persons were admitted to witness the *imposing ceremony*.

ROBBERIES.—Several stores were broken open at Linden Mo., a few nights since.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Charles Robidoux, son of Mr. Joseph Robidoux was shot, at St. Joseph, by Duncan McDonald, of St. Joseph, Mo.; young Robidoux was on a "spree," Mr. McDonald shot the gun from the window of his store,—he says he was not aware that any person was in the street when he fired.

CONGRESS.—We can hear nothing from Congress, perhaps they have laid down to take a nap.

The emigrants to California commenced arrriving in the Valley on the 20th of May, and there has been a continual rush. We observe that Mr Craw's company, was among the first. Thos. S Williams who left here on the 6th of May with the mail and a company of California emigrants, arrived at Salt Lake in 32 days, their horses and mules in good condition.

The proceedings of the 24th of July in Salt Lake, we shall publish in the next number of the Guardian.

The News says: a gentleman seeing the frame of a building near the State House, enquired if the house would be to let when finished, was politely informed that it was only the frame work of a carriage, now building by the Nauvoo Brass Band.

The Deseret News is a quarto sheet published weekly, and edited by Willard Richards. Price, $5 00 per year.

COUNTERFEITS. Many of the emigrants have attempted to pass counterfeit coin in the valley, which the people there neither wish to buy or sell and advise them to keep their bogus out of sight. Also bogus gold dust has been offered consisting only of copper.

Our friends at the Salt Lake complain because they do not get any papers, we would suggest to the friends to send them papers, as often as they can possibly get an opportunity.

VEGETABLES, &c. Potatoes were dug in Salt Lake City, July 4th, measuring six inches in circumference. We also observe that carrots had been pulled measuring sixteen inches in length. On the 17th of June a heavy frost was experienced in the valley, which destroyed many tender vegetables. On the night of the 14th of June considerable rain fell in the valley.

EMIGRATION. The main California emigration passed through the valley about the middle of July.

EMIGRANTS.—Look out for stolen horses! an Indian stole a horse and a gun from our city, sold them to an emigrant. The stolen property has since been overhauled and restored, and the Indian punished, but who pays the emigrant?—[Deseret News, July 1.

CENSUS.—The Marshall, has completed the census of Kanesville, and Trading Point or Council Bluffs. The former contains 1163—the latter 125.

Lines written on the death of Mrs. Mary Chadwick, who died of Cholera, on Sunday Evening August 11th.

BY D. M.

Thou art gone from this vale of tears and distress,
To mingle with those, whose abodes are in bliss;
Your memory remains, and your deeds do record,
That you were of them that followed the Lord.

Your parents, and friends, now are called to mourn,
The loss of a daughter, sympathetic in turn;
Your husband, and children do now undergo,
The loss of a partner and mother below.

But still, though 'tis hard to endure all the loss,
'Tis only a trial, 'tis only a cross,
Endurance! through faith, adding Patience too,
Will lead them to triumph, and safely get through.

Your friends and acquaintances, feel the sad stroke,
The destroyer aimed at you—which virtually broke,
The link that connected, your social sphere,
With us in the flesh who are still living here.

Sleep on then dear sister, and take your repose,
You're relieved from your labor, your trouble and woes,
And in the resurrection of the just may you rise,
To greet your companion—and children likewise.

Market.

Our Market at this point, continues steady at former quotations, flour is firm at $8,50@$9,00 per Barrel, Sugar 10cts. and Coffee 12½cts. per pound, other staple articles at the same ratio, with a fair demand.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since August 21, 1850.

John B. Walker,	$0 70	Wm. B Coffin,	1 00
Timothy Joiner,	25	Oliver Thornton,	1 00
Alvin Nichols,	50	John M Stewart,	1 00
Robert Ladd,	1 00	Benj. Gardner,	1 00
Tootle & Farleigh,	7 00	Thomas Nelson,	95
Daniel W Gardner	1 00	George Henderson,	1 00
Adventure,	1 00	E Robinson,	1 00
Dr. S M Brice,	1 00	Henry A. Terry,	1 00
Dr. Merryweather,	17 00	Jno Bottoms,	1 00

MARRIED,

In McOlney's Branch, on Monday the 2d inst., by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. FREDERICK WILBURN to Miss ANN MOORE, both of this County.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELASON SMITH,
A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.
To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress.
At the urgent solicitation of the great body of the Democracy of Van Buren County,
DELASON SMITH, Esq.,
Has consented to become a Candidate for the seat recently made vacant in Congress from this district.
Sept. 4, 1850—1t*

STRAYED.
FROM David Adams, Council Point, about the 1st of July, one blind Bay Horse—also one Iron Gray Horse, with a bell on when they left. All resonable charges will be paid by the subscriber, to any person who will give the necessary information for the recovery of said horses.
DAVID ADAMS.
Council Point, Sept. 18th 1850.

GEO. H. ELLIOTT,
South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,
St. Joseph, Missouri,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.
All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.
St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

NEW STORE
JUST OPENED
ON KEG CREEK,
Near Keg Creek Mills,
BY J. W. COOLIDGE.
THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.
Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; olso ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.
Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.
J. W. COOLIDGE.
N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.
Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WINTER BOOTS.
THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,
200 Pair Superior Winter Boots.
Made of the best material and Workmanship.
Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing that they are best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
Kanesville, Sept. 16, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!
New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS
INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.
Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.
St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.
Kanesville, Iowa.
Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.
N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.
N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.
Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

From the Deseret News.

On Sunday, July 14, the Bowery was completely crowded with the Saints and emigrants, who listened to a faithful discourse by Elder Samuel D. Richards on the first principles of the gospel.

President H. C. Kimball then rose and bore testimony to the truth of the remarks by Bro. Samuel; he then said, this people is an industrious, honest and virtuous people, and desire to keep the commandments of God, we all work here, priests and people; we are happy and are glad to see our friends from the United States. If it had not been for the priests of the day, you would a'l have been Mormons at this very moment. and I do not want you to blame me for telling you.

President Brigham Young rose and said: — I have but a few minutes to occupy, and I wish to preach several discourses in abstract sentences. All men are inclined to be religious, whether they know it or not: all are inclined to reverence and adore something, although many profess to be irreverent and irreligious. We try to practice religion, but we are not perfect, and yet we may say, many are as perfect as they can be in all sects, not only in the Protestant and Catholic, but in the Pagan and Heathen nations also; they do the very best they know how, and that makes them as perfect in their sphere, as God is in His.

If the law had not come to Saul of Tharshish, sin would not have revived in him; so when light comes, heresy, false principles, and every thing else, are made manifest; — when a man forsakes his evil, and then does right the rest of his life, he will be blest, and owned of the Lord.

I want to say to every man, the Constitution of the United States, as formed by our fathers, was dictated, was revealed, was put nto their hearts by the Almighty who sits enthroned in the midst of the heavens; although unknown to them, it was dictated by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and I tell you in the name of Jesus Christ, it is as good as I could ever ask for.

The next thing is, I dare raise my voice against wickedness in high places; and if the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives will do wickedly, I will tell them of their sins, as I would the poorest gold digger who goes with his pack on his back; for rest assured, in the latter days that offences must come but woe unto them by whom they come.

I say unto you, magnify there laws! the is no law in the United States, or in the Constitution, but I am ready to make honorable; and I declare in the Presence of God, and all holy angels, and all good men and even the devils in hell, that I never have transgressed any of them. If Governor Boggs had not ordered out the troops, we should have whipped all the mob that came against us, yet if poor old Boggs himself was to come here, I would feed him, lodge him for the night, and help him on his way.

I see a large community here, and now declare that we will show that we will have the best schools, and the best literature on the earth; and even then we will make improvements.

I say unto you, farmers, keep your wheat, for I forsee if you are not careful, starvation will be on our heels; preserve your grain, lest you suffer; preserve every kernel, and if we are prudent, we will have enough. If a man wants to enable him to go on his journey, let him work; and that will be mutually benefiting each other. If any man will take in emigrants horses into the Big Field for fifty cents a day, he will rue it; for I say that the grain SHALL be preserved, and you millers, you have no right to sell your flour to the emigrants, to feed horses and mules, and rob this people of their bread: What! sell bread to the man who is going to earn his one hundred and fifty dollars a day, at the same price as you do to the poor laborer, who works hard here for one dollar a day? I say, you men who are going to get gold to make golden images, have your golden gods fixed up in your pulpits, pay for your flour.

You who have lived here, you know better! have you forgotten that two of our brethren died from eating poisonous greens, when they could not get a particle of bread to eat? We have always told the emigrants, that we are not able to supply them; don't depend on this settlement for your supplies; we cannot make this a garden of Eden in one or two years: I say unto every man, when you write to your friends, tell them to bring their supplies, and do not depend on this place for your bread. We are informed by many of the emigrants, that A. W. Babbitt told them, they could get their supplies here, which is palpably not true; for Almon W. Babbitt was told positively that we could NOT supply the emigrants with food; but we had to divide the bread which we had for our own families, last year, with them, to keep them alive; and we shall have to do the same this year; and we publish to all travellers, that when we are able to supply them, and they can depend upon this place for their supplies, that we will notify them, and then they may rely on obtaining their food, and not be disappointed as many are, this season.

When a stranger comes here, tell him where his teams may recruit, and if you will not give the strangers good counsel, you are not fit for good society.

I add no more—may the blessing of God rest upon you all: amen.

San Pete.—Several brethren arrived from San Pete on Tuesday bringing 34 M. Shingles, and report all well; crops late but prosperous.—[Deseret News, July 1.

Independent Company.—A man leading a milch cow with a small pack, passed our office yesterday, face west.—[Deseret News, July 1.

Gold is the God of this world; only whisper the word, and its worshippers fall down on their knees. Breathe it in the valley, and it is heard on the mountain top. Tell where it can be found, and millions rush to the spot faster than they would go to heaven.—[Ib.

From the Deseret News July 29, 1850.

The Bowery was crowded last Sabbath; many stranger present. The assembly were addressed in the morning, by the Rev. G. B. Day, of Shermon, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, on his way to the mines. We were not present till near the close, but understood he spoke well, Mr. Day is in good health and spirits. Elder P. P. Pratt followed with an interesting lecture—P. M. The Sacrament administered by the Bishops, interpersed with remarks by Elder George A. Smith.

Afterwards, President Young made some remarks to those who never heard a testimony from a Latter-day Saint; a synopsis of which we hear present:—

"Were it not for the veil of darkness that is over the face of the earth, and that man is fallen from the glory which he once enjoyed, all would be living in the sunshine of revelation: it is on account of sin entering into the world, that causes all this darkness, and which makes it necessary for the Lord to speak from the heavens, send his angels to converse with men, and cause his servants to testify of the things of God.

"The sound of the gospel always carried terror with it, to the man-made preacher in his pulpit, the lawyer at his desk, the farmer at his plough, and the mechanic at his trade.

"Can you make the distinction between truth and evil? Is the power of the Holy Ghost upon you? If so, you need not fear all the delusion that all the earth or hell can produce.

"If any one should ask the sectarian preachers of the day, where God lives, how he looks, or what is the appearance of his palace, could they answer the question correctly? No, they could not! Has God an eye? Their reply would be, he is all eye, all ear, all mouth, all hand, all feet. This is a mass of nonsense to me. Shall I tell you where God lives? The place of his habitation is in the centre of his kingdoms. This world is but a speck in his kingdom; but a mighty black one. There is but one God to us, who is the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he is our elder brother, and is the heir of this kingdom, when purified and celestialized. Tell them, we are the children of the father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Do not the Scriptures tell us, that Jesus said, he is the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the father of our spirits? There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding! Our Father lives in the midst of his kingdoms, and Jesus tells us to call no man on earth, father, for we have one in heaven. You know he said to Mary, 'he is my father and your father, my God and your God!' The Lord made us just as we should be, and prepared all things to bring us back into his presence.

"Ten years ago, it was called heresy for Joseph Smith to be a money digger, and receive revelations; it actually became treason; and the people killed him for it: and now I see hundreds of reverend gentlemen going to dig money. I despise a man who wont dig for gold; he is a lazy man, and intends to sponge on others. Do not think that I blame you; all I have to say is, that you have to follow in the wake of 'Old Joe Smith,' and paddle away to dig gold; it is a comic, novel thing to me.

"We have been driven here, we have made two crops, and there are hundreds of emigrants now coming here, destitute: I say to you Latter-day Saints, let no man go hungry from your doors; divide with them and trust in God for more; and those who have a manly spirit, will give us their blessings. I say treat every man kindly, and especially if there is any prospect of helping them on their journey. Emigrants, don't let your spirits be worn down; and shame be to the door where a man has to go hungry away. Gentlemen, we cannot give you much for your work until after harvest; after that time we can supply your wants. Friends, help us to gather our harvest, and then you shall have what you want, and you can then go and gather riches. There is one class of people who know our past ill treatment, and they go trembling to the doors of my brethren, who feel as though they would give any thing for a cup of warm drink. I say, walk up strangers! and if any are hungry, feed them a meal, and let them go to those who have to sell; and may the Lord bless you brethren: Amen."

Damages.—Two gardens were destroyed on Tuesday night by emigrants cattle, which cost them $74. Our Marshall suggests that it would be wisdom for the emigrants to camp further from the city, thereby saving their money and leaving the vegetables to grow.—[Deseret News, July 1.

From the Deseret News.

Ordinance concerning Revenue.

A Bill concerning Revenue was read three times and passed, by the General Assembly, July 4, 1850, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, that all spirituous liquors which are offered for sale, or disposal in any way, within this State, the same shall be assessed and taxed at the rate of fifty per ct upon the selling price thereof.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Assessor and Collector, to assess and collect the above tax, from and after the publication of this Ordinance, in the same manner, and under the same regulations and provisions, as required in the Ordinance concerning Revenue, passed Jan. 10, 1850.

Sec. 3. All Iron, Steel, Castings, Glass, Nails, Hardware, Hollowware, Glass and Queensware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Fruit, and all other Groceries, together with Medicines, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, are hereby exempted from all and any assessment, or tax whatever.

Sec. 4. Any law or ordinance, incompatible with this, so far as relates to the articles mentioned in this Ordinance are concerned, the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 4, 1850.

On motion, the General Assembly adjourned to the last Saturday in August, to meet in the Legislative hall at 10 A. M.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Senate.

Indian Fight.

July 1st, we received a long letter from John W. Jones, Capt. of the Oquaka, Ill., Company of emigrants, giving the particulars of an Indian fight at yellow creek, about eleven miles west of Bear River, on the morning of the 27th of June. We have not room for the particulars, but the principal facts have since been corroborated by Mr. A. Williams of Utah, who says that the Utah Chief, Walker, told him that he had burned six lodges of the Snakes, eleven miles west of Bear River; killed seven men and four squaws; and taken five prisoners and forty horses, in revenge for the Snakes having previously killed some of his Indians. While the captors were contending about the division, they killed all the horses. The prisoners were for sale. Walker's statements is doubtless correct, and agrees with Capt. Jones, except in length and particulars. The supposed Fight, near Weber, the following day, we think a mistake, for the above.—[Deseret News, July 1.

From the Deseret News.

G. S. L. City, July 1, 1850.

Mr. Editor: I ask a small space in your paper, to correct an error, which, to my surprise, I have been informed, exists on the eastern side of the mountains, with regard to the reception here of the party under my command. An impression, I find, has gone abroad, not only that we were received with coldness and suspicion, but that the survey of the Great Salt Lake, which was the object of the expedition, had been forcibly opposed by the inhabitants of the Valley. How this rumor became prevalent, I am ignorant, as my official reports to the War Department, gave ground for no such impression. Let that be as it may, I take pleasure in declaring that nothing can be further from the truth. We were received by the President and Public Authorities with the greatest courtesy, both officially and personally; and will remember with gratitude the many tokens of kindness and regard we have received from them, and the citizens of the place.

Every facility has been studiously afforded us for the prosecution of our duties; instruments of science frankly and gratuitously loaned, and the able and faithful assistance obtained, from their commencement here, of a gentleman, well known as a fearless advocate of your doctrines, and a prominent and influential member of your community.

I have deemed it not improper to say thus much, to counteract an erroneous impression against a people, already burthened with too much undeserved reproach.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
HOWARD STANSBURY,
Captain Corps Topographical Engineers, in charge of Survey of the Great Salt Lake.

From the Deseret News published June 22d, 1850.

The public works are progressing well, considering the circumstances which surround us. If the brethren would be more prompt with their labor tithing, and the farmers in the country, would bring forward their butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, &c., as fast as they receive, it would be a great blessing to themselves and the workmen, and expedite business.

The walls of the blacksmith shop, on Temple Block, are completed; the store-house, on State House Lot, designed for the occupancy of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkade, are ready for the timbers; and the brick are now being laid for the Church store-house and store, east of the Bowery. The floors are being placed in the State House; and the best of slate is now quarrying at Utah, for the roof. The aqueduct to the Bath House is nearly completed.

Great Salt Lake City, June 8th 1850.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—I take this method of informing the emigrants and the public generally, that we the undersigned citizens of the State of Illinois, did, on the 28th day of April, start for California from Kanesville, Iowa, under the direction of one T. S. Williams, who brought us through with speed and safety to this city; and we can say that he is a gentleman in every respect—we can with safety recommend him as a good and safe pilot from this city to the Missouri River. Our animals all looked and felt well when we arrived here, and we are satisfied that the reason of our animals looking so well, was the good management of Mr. T. S. Williams.

Yours, with Respect,

M. W. Robinson, Edmund Wirick, R. E. Lemoin, E. Jennings, G. W. Greene, E. Brock, J. Mason, H. M. Worden, A. Davis, J. Brooks, B. Scoville, M. L. Chapin, David Smith, S. Ewing, S. S. Bullock, R. Moon, B. A. Boyle, L. M. Worden, J. C. Blandin, E. Brooks, J. N. Lockwood, William Hibbard.

Weather.

The Valley weather has been very warm the past week Mercury at noon, in shade, on Wednesday, 100 deg. At 1 P. M. a pleasant thunder storm passed over the southern portion of the valley, a few drops falling on the city. Mercury fell to 88 deg., but immediately rose again. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

Babbit of Deseret.

We learn that this worthy is charging his rejection by the House of Representatives, to the Whig party in Congress. To show how grossly he misrepresents the matter, it is only necessary to state the character of the vote upon the subject.

The motion by which Babbit was laid on the table, was made by Gorman an Indiana Locofoco. This motion was *sustained* by the votes of 25 Locos from the free states and only 6 Whigs, and 46 Locos from the slave states and only 23 Whigs. It was *opposed* by 54 Whigs from the free states and only 17 Locofocos, and by two Whigs from slave states, *no Locofoco*. And 6 free-soilers.—[Keokuk Register.

The Mormons.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, and would apprise the public, that we have no fellowship with the party styling themselves Mormons, who are about to erect a Temple on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. James J. Strang is their leader, and they are generally known by the appellation of Strangites, although they denominate themselves Mormons, or Latter-day Saints.

The Mormons are about to erect a Temple on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. It will be about one hundred and sixty by sixty feet.

Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, August 12.

Sunday 10½ o'clock, P. M. The Pacific from Liverpool, July 31, with four day later news, arrived this evening. She sailed at 2 P. M. The Europa arrived at 2½ P. M., on Sunday 23d.

England.

The debate on admission of Baron Rothschild was resumed on Monday night, when the House approved his admission by an overwhelming majority, but on presenting himself last night for admission, a difficultty arose as to the nature of the oath which he should take. The oath of allegiance and supremacy were taken by the honorable member without hesitation in the Jewish form. Agreeably with the resolution of the House, yesterday the oath of adjudication was then tendered to him, and he took it all except the words "in the truth of a Christian" and said he refused them—they were not binding on his conscience.

The Speaker then directed the Baron to withdraw. This gave rise to a very long debate, which ultimately lead to another adjournment.

The Danish question is exciting great interest here, and it is thought that should our trade in the Baltic be interfered with, it will be the duty of England to make a move to protect her own commerce.

Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Hubart town, there to be kept in close confinement.

The Rev. S. Casserday, American Deputy to the Peace Convention at Frankfort, addressed the Liverpool public with marked success.

On receipt of the official intelligence of the death of General Taylor, a meeting of the citizens of the United States resident in Liverpool, convened at the American Consolate this morning; resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the high admiration cherished by his countrymen of the ability, zeal, integrity, and public spirit of the lamented soldier and statesman, and regret for his loss.

France.

Paris.—Thursday evening — Intelligence received from the Seine and Loire, does not speak favorably of commerce and industry. There is an increase in deposits received in the Savings Bank of the department, an undeniable sign of returning prosperity, and confidence in the maintenance of order.

A plot has just been discovered in Toulon. Another organ of the President, "Le Monitour du Soir," has attacked the Assembly with still greater violence. This article, concerted in the most turbid, Bonaparist, vein, turns in succession, to the Orleanists, Legitimists, and Montaguards, and reproaches them with ingratitude to the Nephew of the Emperor, by a prestige of whose name alone, they were saved.

The destination of the French fleet is said to be Schleswig-Holstein, in order to take part in the probable intervention between the Duchies and Denmark.

The President visited the theatre last night. Upwards two hundred old Invalids were present with free tickets on the occasion, and they gave the nephew of the Emperor a hearty welcome. There were several cries of the "*Vive l'Empereur*," and a few of "*Vive la Republique*." Both in going and returning from the theatre, the President was loudly cheered.

Paris Sunday.—The Moniteur of this day publishes, officially, a decree of the President of the Republic, imposing a quarantine of observation, of three days at least and five at most, on all vessels arriving in the French ports of the Mediterranean from countries where cholera prevails.

Paris, Monday.—No news of importance; business continues active, and the rains have done much good. Some say the wheat harvest would not be as good as expected.

Denmark and the Dutches.

War has commenced in earnest. On the 25th, the two armies met and after some skirmishes a regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious; the battle began at day-light and lasted 7 hours. The Danes attacked with 25,000 men; the insurrectionary army was 20,000 strong. The centre of Schleswig Holstein army, under General Willison, occupied the village of Idstadt, a little distance north of the town of Schleswig.

The Danes attacked both wings of their enemy's army, and after a combat which continued some time, brought all the disposable strength against Willison's troops, and at last forced him to retire to Schleswig, toward Leuderberg. The defeat was most signal, and the result must be highly important for the Danes. Dates from Hamburgh of the 27th say, we learn that the killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Idstadt, are stated at 7,000, of which the greater share has fallen on the Danes—numbers in action estimated 40,000 Danes, and 30,000 Holsteiners. The "Boursenhaule" states that Von Willison refused to accept the Danish General's offer of three days' truce. On the 26th the Danes advanced to within a few miles of Eider, near Cropoe. Of the 16 guns at Eksfeldt, the Holsteiners carried off two and spiked nine, abandoned the others. A Danish war steamer was seized, but left on learning that she was manned by Prussians. The Danes are now in possession of Schleswig, where they have formed their headquarters.

Arrival from Salt Lake.

On Wednesday last a party from this region entered Sacremento, six weeks from the Mormon city. They were belated last fall on their route to the mines, and took shelter at Salt Lake City till this spring. They left their wagons in the mountains, but found no difficulty in bringing through their mules in good condition. They report the snow from ten to thirty feet deep on the mountains, though easily to be passed, it being covered with a firm crust.—[Pacific News.

Harvest has commenced: many small pieces of wheat have been cut this week. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

McHolland's Omnibus.

McHolland's got two drays,
He keeps them on the Levee;
He's now prepared to haul
Every thing that's heavy.

You gentlemen of Weston,
That have some Goods to haul,
Just step down on the Levee,
And give poor Mac a call.

His teams are always ready,
He has men at his command,
And when your goods are landed,
Then Mac will be on hand.

One word to ladies I must say,
Forget them I must never,
When any water they do want
I'll fetch it from the River.

And as for pay I care not,
Store pay I'll not refuse,
The very things that Merchants has
Are such as I can use.

Response.

Mull is out with drays,
He keeps them on the Levee;
He is prepared to haul
Every thing that's heavy.

But never thinks to haul,
That monstrous screw he left in
A house at Trading Point,
And found by men when digging.

Now Jim do stop your noise,
You mind us of a Buzzard;
You have changed your name likewise,
To make it look unsullied.

While men of sense do know,
Your pedigree and torture;
This changing all the time,
Adds only to misfortune.

Proverbs.

Virtue, is the greatest gem that ever graced the female character.

Modesty, is pleasing and praiseworthy, when coupled with an undefiled couscience.

Knowledge, is power.

Truth, is the knowledge of things as they were, as they are, and as they are to come.

A Lie, is the negative of truth—the opposite to existence, and consequently can have no foundation in fact.

Equivocation, is a deviation from the point at issue.

A man may be known by the company he keeps; and so may a woman, also

A temperate man will not make drunkards his associates; neither will a wise man desire the society of fools.

As water seeks a common level; so does man, an equivalent in man.

As the rushing of many wa ters; so is the noise of a fool.

As drops of honey from the honey comb; so are words of wisdom to them that understand.

A fool may be known, by his multitude of words; but a wise man by his careful utterance.

The Lake Superior Journal notices a strange phenomenon which was witnessed at Two Head River, 70 miles above the Sault, on the 18th ult. A slight agitation of the water of Lake Superior was noticed, and very soon the land rose out of the water, forming an island of about 150 feet in circumference, and some six feet high. The beach also rose 12 feet, looking like a hillock of sand. The water was only about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had just passed over it. A few rods from the beach a depression of the ground took place at the same time of the upheaving of the water. No noise took place. A party of Indians encamped near, were terrified and fled. The story sounds rather marvellous.

Flour, butter, eggs, chickens, honey, potatoes, corn, &c., wanted in exchange for the Guardian.

Col. Thomas L. Kane.—By latest advices from Dr. Bernhisel, we learn with regret that Col. Kane, of Philadelphia, has been ordered by his Physician, to repair to the West Indies, for the recovery of his health, which is very precarious. Colonel Kane has our best wishes and prayers, for his perfect recovery.—[Deseret News.

Green muskmelon fried, like egg plant, is said to be delicious, ond far superior to it.

Tribute to a Printer.—Mr. Daniel Godwin, the foreman of the establishment of Messrs. Oliver & Brother, of New York, was presented with a beautiful silver composing stick, on the occasion of his leaving their employ.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. B. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & tow drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1790 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds sattinetts & jeans;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. B. TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
	" pump-sole do;
" Fancy do do;	" gaiter do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" Monroe slippers;
	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do do Buskins;	" do Pumps
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	" seal do;
	" kip do;
" do Gaiter Boots;	Boys' calf Brogans;
" do Grane do;	" kip do
" half Gaiters;	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

TOWNSENDS SARSAPARILLA.

A LARGE LOT of Townsends celebrated Sarsaparilla, just received on consignment by

C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the High Priest's Quorum, requests the Quorum to hold their next monthly meeting in the Music Hall, on Sunday the 29th inst., as the Conference will be on the 1st Sabbath in October.

LYMAN STODDARD, Prest.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—1t

SCHOOL BY MR. W. FLOWER.

W. FLOWER, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity that it is his intention to open a school for the instruction of youth, in reading, writing, grammar, geography and arithmetic. Lain and French taught if required.

W. FLOWER, having spent a considerable time in the instruction of youth, hopes by his former experience, coupled with unremitting attention in the discharge of his duties to merit the approbation of such as may honor him with their confidence and support. English, Arithmetic and Geography will be taught at two dollars per quarter. Latin and French extra.

School at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hayes near the Post office.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as John W. Cooley, is trying to sell the mill property owned by said John W. Cooley and myself jointly. I hereby give notice that there is an altrication between said Cooley and myself, and as the property belongs to us jointly. I hereby forbid any person or persons, purchasing said property or any portion thereof without an understanding with me as well as with Mr. Cooley.

JOHN GOULD.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 16, 1850.

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A TURNING LATHE, for sale, suitable for turning bedstead posts, table legs, chair rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1½ miles North of Kanesville up the Creek.

W. H. H. BROWN.

Kanesville, Aug 22, 1850—[illegible]

FOR RENT.

I WILL [illegible]

Kanesville, August 7, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

We Still Want Something More.

What though we have, what though we know,
All knowledge nature can bestow,
Though the vast earth should now unfold
All her deep mines of sparkling gold,
And spread them out before our eyes,
And ask us to accept the prize;
Should we possess the glittering store,
We'd sigh and pant for something more.

Though at our bidding we could cause
All earth to rise and give applause,
Though our proud palace were so high,
Its dome should seem the arching sky,
Though on each spire there sat a star
Throwing its radiant light afar,
Though ours each gem on Peru's shore,
We'd gaze and sigh for something more.

Though at our beck, should mountains kneel,
And wind's should dance their circling reel,
Though we could quell the tempest's noise,
Or hush the dreadful thunder's voice,
Defraud old age, retain our prime,
And in our grasp could chain Old Time;
Though honor, wealth were ours; as eager as before,
We'd wash the sea's last sands, *to gain one jewel more.*

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

Earth and Heaven.

What if some clouds obscure the skies
That first in brightness shone;
What if some doubts and fears arise.
Where, whilom, faith was known.
What tho' the beauteous rose we see
Does always bear a thorn,
And soon its sweetest fragrancy
Away from us is borne.

What if the morning's radiant beams
Grow pale and dim ere noon,
And all of hope and promise seems
Involved in doubt and gloom,
What tho' the fairest forms we meet
Are first to pass away,
And oft the dearest joys we greet,
The soonest to decay.

Tho' clouds be gathered round our way
And doubts disturb our peace,
There's rest beyond life's toilsome day,
Where every ill shall cease.
There roses bloom without a thorn,
Amidst eternal Spring.
Whose perfume, on the breezes borne,
Shall endless pleasure bring.

Tho' here the morning beams, so bright,
Grow dim and pass away.
And day dreams fade with evening's light,
And hopes die with the day;—
There, purer light shall ever shine,
And fairer flowers bloom;
And Love and Peace and Joy divine,
Be found beyond the tomb.

MISCELLANY.

Be Kind.

Could mankind but realize how much they can increase their own felicity, and how much real happiness every one can strew in the pathway of life, to all with whom he may chance to meet, by exercising true charity, their would be no necessity of urging any one to be kind. Yet it is to be feared that not only mankind in general, but even a large proportion of professed christians, in this respect, often forget the example of their Savior, who was ever kind even to his most bitter enemies. And what could we not accomplish in striving to cultivate in our hearts these feelings which prompted him, even upon the cross, to say, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do?"

Has a son become disobedient, and forgotten the precepts taught him in childhood by maternal lips?—let these precepts be kindly repeated, and if necessary, let him be chastened in love. Has a brother become reckless and wayward?—let a sister's kindness lead him to respect *her* it not *himself*, and induce him to turn his feet into the path of the just, which alone leadeth to true happiness. Has a sister, once loved and respected by all around, wandered from the path of recitude? let a kind brother buoy up, as it were, her drooping spirits, and save her from an untimely grave.

Who of us have not witnessed the expressions of joy which flit across the sad countenance of a child, because of a kind look given or a kind word spokon? Does not our experience painfully testify that we are most easily influenced to well doing by expressions of kindness? What heart is so hard that it cannot be softened, and directed into the path of virtue and piety by the exercise of kindness and affection? And what countenance is so dejected by grief, that it will not brighten with joy in the presence of him whose kindness is manifested, not only by his ways and actions, but also shines out through the very windows of the soul, and sends a halo of delight all around;

Let us all therefore, carefully consider how many of our fellow mortals might have been saved from the drunkard's grave, or from the felon's doom, had some kind heart been near to assist them in the hour of trial. And let us see to it, that no one is worse than lost to society, and his precious soul lost to all eternity, because we were unkind. But rather let us ever remember that "charity suffereth long and is kind?" and that "if we have not charity we are nothing."

Our integrity is never worth so much as when we have parted with our all to keep it.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.

If all seconds were as averse to duels as their principals, very little blood would be shed in that way.

Hurry and cunning are the two apprentices of dispatch and skill; but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.

The soul as well as the body, if tolerably well formed, always appears more beautiful in dishabille.

The mind of a good man does not alter when he is in distress; the waters of the ocean are not to be heated by a torch of straw.

GOOD ADVICE.—An Eastern editor says: Never let people work for you gratis. If you do, you will never get out of their debt in all eternity. Two years ago a man carried a bundle for us to Boston, free of cost. The consequence is that we have been lending him two shillings a week ever since.

IT TAKES THE YANKEES.—Mr. Littlefield, the principal witness in the Parkman murder case, according to the Boston Mail, has been offered the sum of $5000 to travel six months with an exhibition of a couple of full length wax figures of the late Dr. Parkman and Professor Webster. The same paper also says that Professor Webster has recently received the religious consolations of a new spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Ware of Cambridge.

From the Pacific News, July 1.

The Gold Lake.

The Gold Lake excitement, so much talked of and acted upon of late, has almost entirely subsided. A crazy man comes in for a share of the responsibility; another report is, that they found one of the pretended discoverers, and are about lynching him in Marysville. Indeed we are told that a demonstration against the town is feared by many. People who have returned, after traveling some one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles, say that they have left a vast number of parties roaming about between the sources of the Yuba and Feather rivers. It is asserted, also, that a fair order of diggings are to be found in that region, and that if they choose to be content under their disappointment, they could do tolerably well, as provisions are superabundant.

The party which first started out from Marysville were probably assured of the facts relative to the position and richness of Gold Lake. Their Guide conducted them as far as Grass Valley, a distance of nearly 100 miles, when they were followed and watched by so many that they would not proceed. The Yuba River, three miles above the new town of Linda, and eight or more from Marysville, has been turned from its course by a company, and made to run through a lateral slough. Prospecting of the bed has proved very satisfactory. A capital stock of 100 shares has been formed, and many of them disposed of at 200 dollars each.

Discovery of Salt in California.

We have just been favored with a view of a specimen of chrystalized salt, from a salt spring, about fifteen miles west of Sonora, and near the Toulomne river.

Returned Californians.

The New York correspondence of the Ledger says:

I have seen and conversed with three or four rough and ready Californians, who came passengers in the Chreokee. All of them are printers by profession, but started off for the land of "big lumps" three years since. When they left New York four finer looking fellows were not to be seen. Now they look more like ourang-outangs than any thing else, having shaved but twice since they left Gotham. Their skin was white once—now it is difficult to tell what color it is; but it is anything but white. They have accumulated a handsome fortune, however, but one and all of them agree that if they were sure of doubling their gains they would not go through half the suffering and privation already endured.

We frequently find advertisements of the following sort, in the eastern papers. It strikes us that those "ladies" who resort to the advertising method of getting a life partner, must be reduced to the "last resort." The subjoined is from the Baltimore Sun:

"MATRIMONIAL.—A lady on a visit to this city, is desirous of forming an alliance. She is 24 years of age, prepossessing in appearance, has no relations living, and enjoys a competence. She desires a younger partner, or one not much older than herself—gentlemanly in appearance and manners—of good moral character—affectionate and of domestic habits. Money no object. The advertiser has selected this method of obtaining a partner—influenced by the purest motives and most serious intentions—which must be her excuse for having selected this course. Address (post paid) Miss Arline Mann, Baltimore post office, when an interview will be arranged, in a public place, where the lady can see the gentleman incog, preparatory to a personal interview being given."

MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.—"My love," says Mrs. Foozle to her husband, "oblige me with $20,00 to-day, to purchase a new dress."

"Shan't do any such thing, Agnes—you called me a bear yeterday!"

"Law, love, that was nothing—I only meant by it you were fond of hugging."

"You're a saucy little, (sound heard like explosion of a pistol,) but here's a $50."

A Gem.

There's not a breath, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.

There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past,
To love and call its own.

Short visits are the best," as the fly said when he lit on the stove.

Error hurts an empty head as most poison does on empty stomach.

Keep your business and conscience well, and they will keep you well.

A LONG NOSE.—A Paisly manufacturer having got, by some accident, a severe cut across the nose, and having no court-plaister at hand, stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation—"warranted 350 yards long."

Idleness—the sure pilot-fish of crime and shame.

The rum-bottle, says Douglas Jerrold, is Satan's crucible, in which he melts down all the fine gold of man's nature.

Good nature is one of the sweetest gifts of Providence. Like the pure sunshine, it gladdens, enlivens, and cheers. In the midst of hate, revenge, sorrow, and despair, how glorious are its effects.

Be careful lest a too warm desire of distinction should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by settling your incapacity and slender abilities in full light.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune: venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSH BOTTOMS.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he will take any number of cattle to the rushes to winter, commencing, 15th October, and keeping them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving them to the rushes, and back again in the spring.

For further information apply to Mr Gooch, at the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Branch.

A. P. CHESLEY.

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850—3m

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar." on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford,)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—4t.

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridl Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soca and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1860.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER.

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND STORAGE.

WM. H. GOOCH & BROTHER

HAVE in progress of erection a large and commodious WAREHOUSE, in this town, where they will be prepared to store goods of all kinds by the 1st day of October, 1850, also to sell on Commission all goods consigned to them; and also prepared to receive and forward goods to Salt Lake, one half of the freight money from here to Salt Lake must be paid besides all expenses to this place. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to. A share of the Commission business is respectfully solicited. The Senior partner will attend to selling all kind of goods, &c., at public auction.

WM. H. GOOCH,
JOHN GOOCH, JR.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, an persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH,

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Jospph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, } Agents.
HENRY SANFORD. }

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 5, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT

C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,[C. VOORHIS.

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS.

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july24] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Græfenburg's, for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS'.

WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by [july25] VOORHIS.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july24] VOORHIS.

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair u stre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, barley, rice crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.